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**GENERAL GRANT'S DISEASE.**  
Extracts From an Article by Dr. Sherry On  
the Surgical and Pathological Aspects of

New York, July 31.—The subjoined are extracts from an article by Dr. Shady on the "Surgical and Pathological Aspects of General Grant's Case," which appeared in the 25th August issue of

"It is not definitely known when the throat trouble commenced, but probably in June, 1884, as at that time General

<sup>10</sup>On March 7th, when I first saw the patient, in consultation with Drs. Barker, Douglas and Sands, it was found that the surfaces of the right tonsillar region, and adjoining portion of the vault of the pharynx were covered with a thick yellowish exudation resembling sloughing tissue. This deposit was evidently the

upon the original disease and partook of many of the characters of a diptheritic membrane. This view, of the complication explains many of the grave symptoms which were subsequently associated with the great prostration, but which were not directly traceable to the progress of the epitheliomatous degeneration. The progress of the local disease was a steady one from the beginning. The loss of the pulsat and afflu-

of perfect control of the tongue  
occasioned great difficulty in  
swallowing. Just before he  
was transferred to Mt. McGregor, he  
rather suddenly lost his voice never to  
regain it. This was due partly to thick-  
ening of the vocal chords by inflammatory  
infiltration, and partly to a relaxation  
of the parts from general weakness. A  
brief summary of the treatment is all  
that it will be necessary to give  
now. Early in the disease in order  
to eliminate every possible chance  
of error in the diagnosis, the  
patient was placed under specific treat-

case gave only negative indications of its necessity. This treatment, although continued for a sufficient period, produced no effect in healing the ulcerations or in arresting the progress of the disease. Iodotorm was used as a local application to the ulcers, as well as argyles composed of salt and water, diluted carbonic acid and solutions of permanganate of potash and yeast. A four per cent. solution of cocaine was occasionally applied to painful parts with happy results, but it was never employed to any such excess as is generally thought by the public, nor were there any bad effects manifested.

carefully guarded against with the full knowledge that the drug was a new one, and that only its cautious use was admissible. Red clover was given quite constantly, but produced no effect whatever upon the local disease. It only proved itself useful as a laxative, and was so employed as being the least harmful of all medicines for its sort for conducting the elimination.

"The diagnosis given early in the case was proved to be correct by the microscope, by the clinical history of the patient, and by the fat tissue. The disease had a much shorter course than usual, owing to the prostration of the patient's system, dependent, in a great

"The cause of the disease in this case is largely conjectural. Epithelioma, as a rule, starts from local circulation, and unlike other forms of cancer it is not dependent upon hereditary predisposition to the disease. There is, however, aside from this, the latest tendency toward cancerous troubles which is more pronounced in some individuals than in others, otherwise we should be unable to explain why simple and continued circulation would induce the disease in one case and not in another. It is, however, quite probable that excessive smoking was a contributive cause of the cancer in General Grant's case, or at least it is fair to presume he would not have had the disease had he not smoked."

case. This assumption is made in face of the fact that of the thousands who smoke but very small proportion suffer from the disease. The patient in this case was more or less constant victim of a gastric character, the patient was happily spared that agony of suffering which is often associated with the invasion of the deeper parts of the tongue in a cancerous disease. Had the latter occurred, it was proposed to divide the sensitive nerve of the tongue "gastrotomy" through the mouth which operation affords a true absolute relief. Such pain as existed, however, was kept under control by cocaine and morphine, so that the last wish of the patient that his death should be a peaceful one was fully realized."

**STORM-BEATEN.**

Monroe Lake Assailed by the Elements.

lake Assembly, now at work near this city, has in two days and one night encountered two severe storms of wind and rain. Yesterday every body got out in the morning and the boats were blown over. Yesterday afternoon a meeting was going on at the huge tabernacle, a storm of wind came up quickly, and snapped the hayrads, and away went a score of tents.

A number of boats being on the lake near the grounds, an alarm sprang up to seek shelter about midnight, and with an accident. The tabernacle was soon abandoned and everybody watched the lake. Finally the boats, with the exception of one or two, came in safely, but the parties to them were greatly frightened. One sail boat capsized, but nothing serious followed. A steamer with a number of half fainting women and screaming children were promptly saved.

**A Murderer's Fore-wind.**

COLUMBUS, O., July 31.—Wagon

Yan, wife of the murdered man, yesterday bid him farewell, and the interview bore a description. When the officers were through Wagner started to return to his old cell, but was informed that the death cell was now ready and he must occupy it. At this his last control of mind and body failed, and the attendants were compelled to carry him upstairs to the death cell, the door of which opens immediately to the scaffold.

From an *Illustrated Era*.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—The President today appointed Joseph Nicholson Harris to the position of commandant at the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, vice the son of the late Lieutenant Klingberg, of Arctic fame, who failed to pass the examination for admission to the academy. The father, Joseph Nicholson Harris, was a member of the Nicholson family, four generations of which have been brilliantly represented in the United States navy. Recently deceased was the late Commodore John A. Nicholson, husband rank and distinction, claimed the author of a Revolution.